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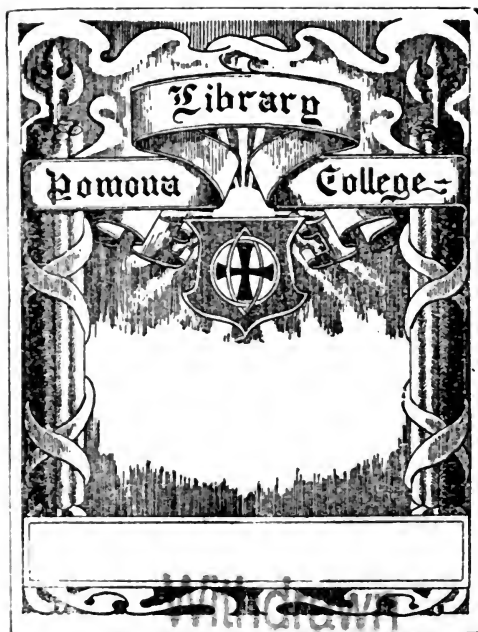
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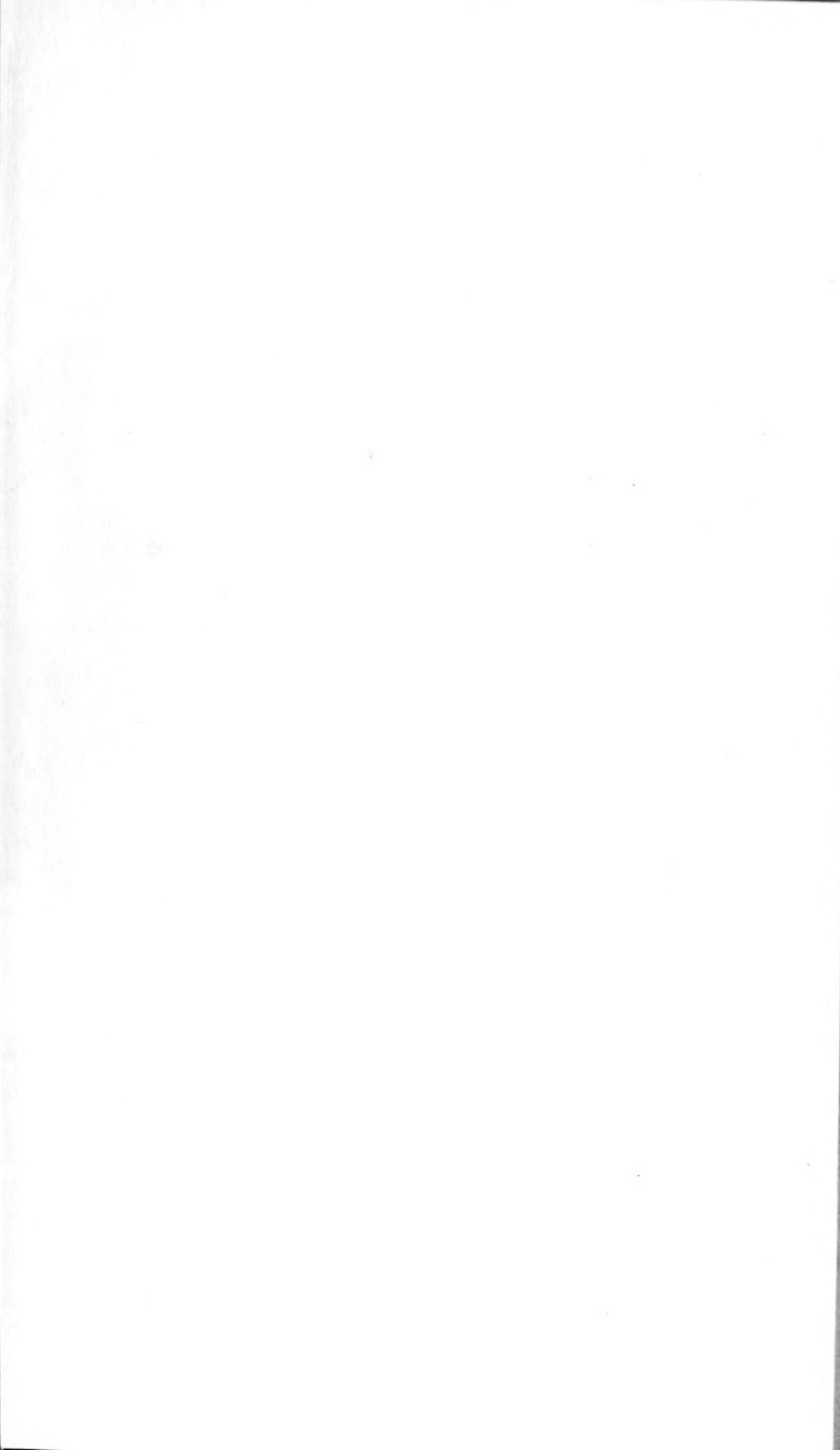
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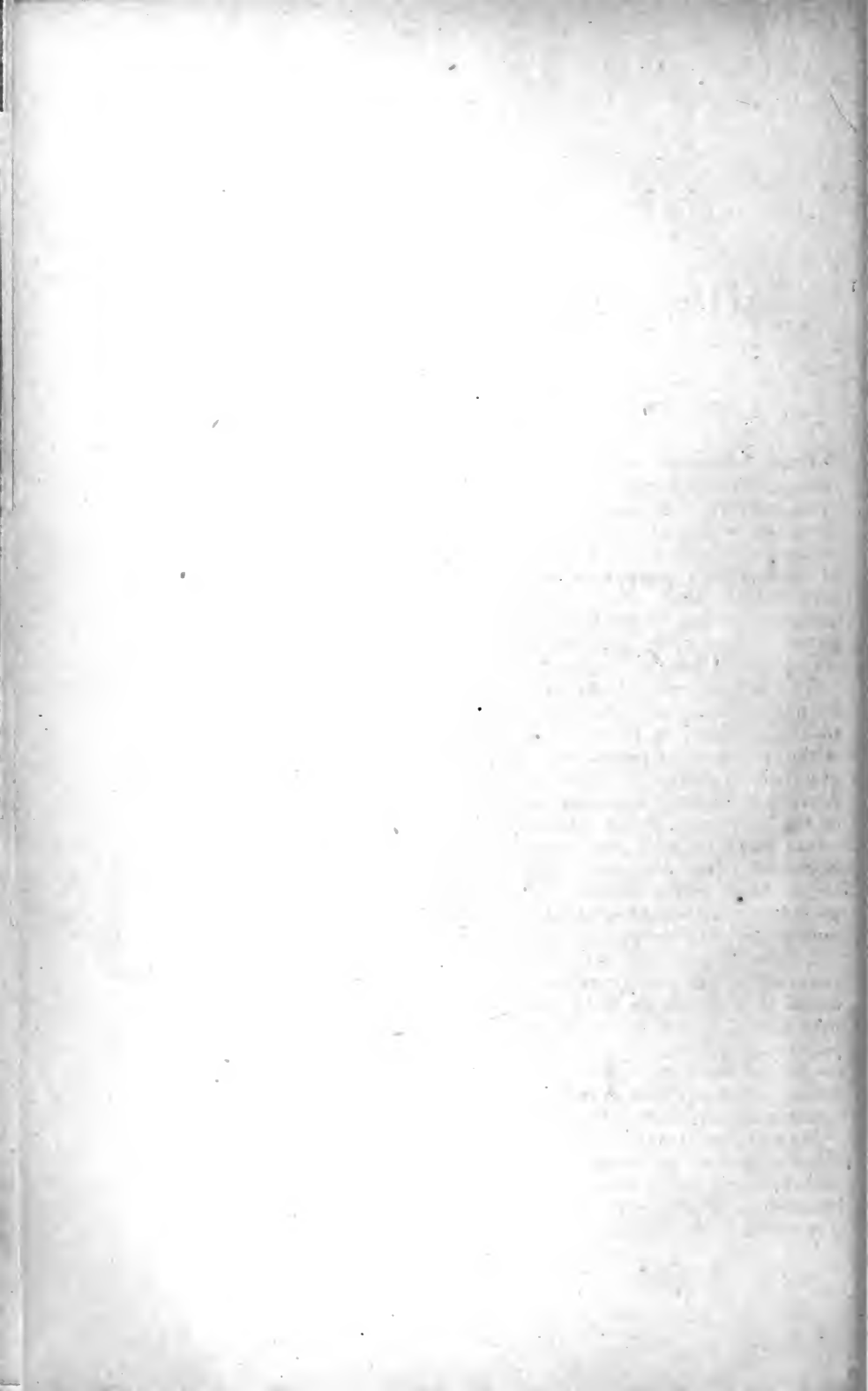
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MUSICAL DICTATION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

EVERY musician who has had classes in harmony under his charge has, no doubt, made the experience that students, when even endowed with only an average degree of talent and application, can be taught to harmonize with a good deal of correctness either a given bass or a melody; making, at the right places, use of modulations, suspensions, passing notes, etc. Nay, some even will become able to master with a certain facility the different species of simple counterpoint in two, three and four parts. But in all these tasks they can hang on the leading strings of certain fixed rules.

The case becomes, however, quite different when those leading strings are loosened, and students thrown on their own resources, that is, obliged to invent a melody with a suitable harmony. Although most of them may have acquired facility in working out their examples in harmony away from the pianoforte, they now, in order to find a simple melodic motive, become the slaves of the keyboard; and it also causes them the greatest trouble to write down correctly the melody they have picked out on the keyboard. But the trouble increases when such a melody has to be provided with a suitable natural harmony. All that they had previously learned about harmony seems to desert them now at once: they find themselves utterly at sea.

I have almost invariably found that even able pianoforte or vocal students, well-grounded in the rudiments of music, when asked to write down from memory the melodic passage of the first bar only of the simple piece or song they have just been playing or singing for me correctly by heart, can absolutely not do it: to fix the respective pitch of the different notes of the melodic passage, and especially the division of time, presents unsurmountable obstacles to them.

Having had ample opportunity to make the closest observations regarding all those shortcomings on the part of musical students, and being desirous to help in removing them, I have concluded, after practically testing its usefulness, to work out this method of musical dictation. I became convinced that in

order to strengthen the musical memory in the right direction, and teach students to *think* musically, they ought to possess the faculty of writing down correctly all they are able to play or sing correctly by heart; and this faculty can be acquired by means of musical dictation; in this way the musical sense becomes sharpened, the more delicate shades of time, rhythm, the cut of the melodic motive and its expansion into phrases and periods will be impressed upon the mind more vividly and more distinctly. The melody, which now lingers in the mind like an indistinct shadow of divers sounds, will by means of this method, when well mastered, take definite shape, and at the desire of the musical student can be fixed upon paper in visible characters.

I am convinced of the fact that this course of musical dictation, when closely and rationally connected with the general course of musical education, will also help to form more intelligent, more appreciative listeners: a wealth of characteristic beauties, contained in a fine composition and which formerly escaped them entirely, will now be revealed to them, for they have acquired *the art of listening* in the right manner. This surely will be a great gain.

I have worked out this method with a double purpose: *Firstly*, to teach musical students to become able to write down correctly, after hearing *once*, any melodic phrase or period of vocal or instrumental music; or, if required, the entire piece they are able to play or sing by heart, and especially to enable them to fix their own melodic thoughts. *Secondly*, to teach the general laws that lie at the foundation of all musical forms, to show the formation of motives and their expansion into periods, and also in this way to excite those especially gifted with melodic talent to self-production. Anyone who has had experience as an instructor of harmony and composition knows, no doubt, how difficult it is to initiate students into the complex melodic and harmonic forms of instruction of a musical composition, or to teach them how to analyse rightly such forms.

I believe that by means of this method of dictation, not only students in composition, but also pianoforte players, to whom the formal construction of pieces is on the whole a *terra incognita*, can be taught to gain the power of seeing into the principles that govern the construction of a musical work, small or large.

I have divided this course into two Parts: the first consists of monodic, or single-voiced exercises; the second, of exercises based on harmony. Each Part is calculated to occupy one school-year's time.

The first Part may be taken up by any instrumental or vocal student who is well acquainted with the value of the notes and rests. Anyone who will devote to these dictations only ten minutes of each of the regular two weekly lessons, will soon

become aware of their advantages. While, on one hand, this course of study will serve as a welcome recapitulation of things learned in former lessons, making clear that which the often slovenly manner of committing to memory failed to do ; it will, on the other hand, afford students an interesting and intellectual recreation.

I have written the greater number of the exercises of this first part within a moderate compass, suitable to an average voice if required. I endeavoured to proceed gradually, from simple forms to more difficult ones. I have also limited the length of the exercises up to No. XI. to phrases of two bars. I found that it would tax the receptive powers of students too much by presenting additional new matter in too extended examples.

The necessary explanatory directions and theoretical definitions are given in connection with each separate exercise on which they bear. I have endeavoured, as far as it lay in my power, to give of each subject contained in this part as clear and concise a theoretical definition as possible. Students when facing new things are not yet prepared to take in with complete understanding learned theoretical dissertations ; the matter must be presented to them in a simple, lucid, manner.

Although I am aware of the fact that a certain form of musical dictation is used in connection with vocal instruction in the Paris Conservatoire and in some other institutions, I am sure that the matter has never yet been worked out into such a systematic course of instruction as I have done here ; and I trust that in this form it will prove interesting and instructive to those students who may seek enlightenment on the subject of which this work treats.

VASSAR COLLEGE, *June*, 1886.

NOTE.—*This Work can be advantageously used by two fellow students dictating alternately to each other in the absence of a teacher.*



PART I.

EXERCISE I.

ARRANGEMENT OF NOTES AND RESTS INTO MEASURES; THE DOT; THE TIE OR BIND.

[NOTE.—In this Work the notes are named after their value, thus: whole note (semibreve), half-note (minim), quarter-note (crotchet), etc. The corresponding rests are similarly named.]

DIRECTION.—It is not necessary to write the different notes and rests included in a measure in exactly the same order as given here; other combinations being in many cases possible. Division of time, presenting to students great difficulties, must be well mastered. These preparatory exercises do not need to be played; they may be written on any degree of the scale.

DEFINITION.—The *dot* signifies that the value of the note or rest preceding it is increased by its half; the dot after a dot lengthens the first dot half its value. The *tie* or *bind* is a sign that connects two notes of the same pitch, of which the first one only is sounded.


Those small sections of a musical composition, indicated on the staff by perpendicular bars, are called *measures* or *bars*. The metrical contents (see Exercise II.) of each bar or measure is indicated by the *time signature*, placed at the beginning of the staff, right after the clef.

A. DUPLÉ MEASURE.—Write in one measure— $\text{C } \frac{2}{2}$:—

1. One note.
2. A dotted note and a rest.
3. Two rests and a quarter-note on the third beat.
4. Two rests and a half-note on the second beat.
5. A dotted note and two eighth notes.
6. Two notes and a dotted rest.
7. Two notes of two kinds, one dotted, and a rest on last beat.
8. Three notes of three kinds, a dot, and a tie.
9. Two rests and two notes, close with a half-note.

10. Two notes of two kinds and a rest on third beat.
11. Four notes and two dots.
12. A rest and two notes of equal value.
13. Three notes of two kinds, two rests, one of them dotted, close with a quarter-note.
14. Four notes of two kinds, two rests, and two ties.
15. Two rests of two kinds and two notes of two kinds, close with a quarter-note.
16. Two notes of two kinds and three rests of two kinds, commence with a rest.
17. Two notes and two rests of equal value.
18. Three notes of two kinds and two rests, commence and close with a rest.
19. Three notes of two kinds, a tie, and a rest to begin with.
20. Four notes of two kinds, begin with an eighth rest and close with another rest.

B. $\frac{2}{4}$:—

1. One note.
2. Two notes.
3. Three notes of two kinds.
4. Two notes of two kinds and a dot.
5. Three notes of two kinds and a tie. 
6. Four notes of two kinds and two dots.
7. Two notes of two kinds and an eighth rest at the beginning.
8. Two notes of two kinds and two rests of two kinds, close with a sixteenth note.
9. One note on the second beat and two rests of two kinds.
10. Two rests and two notes of equal value.
11. Three notes of two kinds and a rest.
12. Four notes of two kinds and two rests, begin and close with a rest.
13. Four notes of two kinds and two dots.
14. Four notes of two kinds and two sixteenth rests.
15. Three notes of two kinds and a rest on second beat.
16. Six notes of two kinds.
17. Six notes of two kinds and two rests, begin with an eighth rest.
18. Two rests of two kinds and two notes.
19. Two rests of two kinds and three notes, begin with quarter-rest.
20. Two rests and one note to stand on second beat.

C. TRIPLE MEASURE—C $\frac{3}{2}$:—

1. One dotted note.
2. Three notes of two kinds, a tie, and a dot.
3. Four notes of two kinds.
4. Four notes and two rests.

5. Five notes of two kinds and a dot.
6. Quarter-rest and two notes of two kinds.
7. Three notes of three kinds and a rest.
8. A rest, four notes of two kinds, and a dot, commence with a rest.
9. A rest and two quarter-notes.
10. Three notes of two kinds and a rest on second beat.
11. One note and two rests, commence with a rest.
12. Five notes of two kinds, tie the first two notes and close with a rest.
13. Five notes of three kinds and two rests, commence with a rest.
14. Six notes of two kinds and half-rest.
15. Four notes of two kinds and an eighth rest at the beginning.
16. Three notes with corresponding rests, commence with a rest.
17. Four notes of two kinds, a dot after the first note.
18. Six notes of two kinds and three dots.
19. Seven notes of three kinds, tie the first two notes.
20. Three notes of two kinds, a dot, and a rest on the second beat.

D. $\frac{3}{4}$:—

1. Two notes.
2. Two notes and a rest on the second beat.
3. Two notes of two kinds, a rest, and a dot.
4. Two notes of two kinds with corresponding rests, close with a rest.
5. A rest, and two notes for the last beat.
6. Three rests of two kinds and two notes, commence and close with a rest.
7. Two rests and three notes of two kinds, commence with a rest.
8. Two notes of two kinds with corresponding rests, commence and close with a note.
9. Four notes and two rests.
10. A rest, three notes of two kinds, and a tie.
11. Three notes of two kinds and a dot.
12. Three notes of two kinds and an eighth rest on the second beat.
13. Quarter-rest, an eighth rest, and three notes of two kinds.
14. Five notes of three kinds and an eighth rest after second beat.
15. Five notes of three kinds, a dot, and a sixteenth rest at the beginning.
16. Three notes and two rests of two kinds.
17. One rest and one note.

18. Three notes of two kinds and a tie, the shortest notes to occupy one beat.

19. Four notes of three kinds, one note double-dotted.

20. A double-dotted rest and two notes of two kinds.

E. $\frac{3}{8}$:—

1. Two notes.

2. Four notes, a dot after the first one.

3. Two notes and a rest at the beginning.

4. A rest and four notes, one of them dotted.

5. A rest and a note on the last beat.

6. Two rests, and a note forming part of the last beat.

7. Three notes and a dot.

8. Three notes and a sixteenth rest.

9. Five notes.

10. Two notes and a sixteenth rest on the first beat.

11. A dotted rest and three notes.

12. Two kinds of rests.

13. Two kinds of rests, a dot, and a thirty-second note at the end.

14. Three rests of two kinds and two notes, commence with a rest.

15. Three notes and a rest at the close.

16. Three notes and two rests of two kinds, commence with a note.

17. Six notes and three dots.

18. Five notes of two kinds and two rests, close with a rest.

19. Two rests of two kinds, three notes of three kinds, a tie, begin and close with a rest.

20. Five notes of two kinds and a tie, place four notes on the last beat.

F. QUADRUPLÉ MEASURE—C $\frac{4}{4}$:—

1. One note.

2. Three notes.

3. Three notes of two kinds, the first one dotted.

4. Two rests and quarter-note on the third beat.

5. One rest.

6. Two rests of two kinds, and two notes on the last beat.

7. One rest and two notes of two kinds.

8. Three notes of three kinds, and an eighth rest at the beginning.

9. Six notes of two kinds.

10. Five notes of two kinds.

11. Two rests and three notes of two kinds.

12. Three notes of three kinds, one of them dotted.

13. Three notes of two kinds and two rests, an eighth rest to stand on the second beat.

14. Five notes of three kinds and two sixteenth rests, commence with an eighth note.

15. Three rests of three kinds and three notes of two kinds.

16. Nine notes of three kinds, close with quarter-note.

17. Six notes of two kinds, three rests, commence and close with a rest.

18. Four notes of three kinds, tie the first two.

19. Three rests of two kinds, two notes, and a tie.

20. Two rests, four notes and two ties, open with a rest.

G. $\frac{4}{8}$:—

1. One note.

2. One rest and two notes.

3. Two notes and two rests.

4. Three notes and two rests.

5. A dotted rest and two notes of two kinds.

6. Two notes, the first one double-dotted.

7. Two rests and two sixteenth notes.

8. Three notes of two kinds and two rests.

9. Three notes of two kinds, one of them double-dotted.

10. One-sixteenth note and three rests.

11. Two notes and three rests.

12. Three notes of two kinds, a dot, and a tie.

13. One rest.

14. Two rests of two kinds and one note.

15. Two rests and three notes of two kinds, open with an eighth rest.

16. Four notes and two rests.

17. Six notes of two kinds.

18. Six notes and two rests, one of these dotted, open with a thirty-second rest.

19. Five notes of two kinds, two rests, and a tie from the first to the second note.

20. Four notes of two kinds, and a dotted rest on the second beat.

H. COMPOUND DUPLÉ MEASURE— $\frac{6}{4}$:—

1. Two notes with dots.

2. Four notes and a tie.

3. Three notes of two kinds and two rests, a quarter-rest on the first beat.

4. One rest and one note, the note having the greatest value of the two.

5. Four notes of three kinds, a tie, a dot, and a quarter-rest at the beginning.

6. Five notes of three kinds, dot the first, and tie it to the second.

7. Three notes of three kinds, dot the last, and open with two rests of two kinds.

8. A rest, three notes of three kinds, and a dot.
 9. Four notes of three kinds, one of them double-dotted.
 10. Two rests, one of them dotted, and close with a quarter-note.
 11. Five notes of two kinds and a rest.
 12. Three notes of two kinds and two rests.
 13. Five notes, one of them dotted, and a rest at the beginning.
 14. A quarter-note, a dotted eighth note, and three rests of two kinds, commence with a rest and close with a sixteenth note.
 15. Six notes of three kinds, and an eighth rest at the beginning.
 16. Six notes of two kinds, a dot, and quarter-rest on the fourth beat.
 17. Two notes of two kinds with corresponding rests, commence and close with a rest.
 18. Nine notes of three kinds, two dots, and close with a quarter-rest.
 19. Five rests of three kinds and two notes.
 20. Two notes.
1. $\frac{6}{8}$:—
1. Three notes and a dot.
 2. Three notes and two eighth rests.
 3. Three notes, a dot, and a tie.
 4. Three notes, a dot, and an eighth rest at the beginning.
 5. Two eighth notes and three rests, begin and close with a rest.
 6. Three rests and an eighth at the close.
 7. Four notes of three kinds, a dot, and an eighth rest at the beginning.
 8. Five notes of three kinds, a dot, and an eighth rest on the fifth beat.
 9. Four notes of two kinds, and three rests, begin with a rest.
 10. Two rests, one note, and a dot.
 11. Eight notes of two kinds, a dot, and a tie.
 12. Four notes of three kinds, a sixteenth rest, and an eighth rest at the close.
 13. Four notes, a dot, and a tie.
 14. Two notes, and three rests of three kinds, commence with a sixteenth rest.
 15. A sixteenth note, a quarter-note, and three rests.
 16. Six notes of two kinds, and three rests of two kinds.
 17. Four notes of three kinds, a tie, and two rests, commence with a rest.
 18. Six notes of two kinds, and two rests.
 19. Five notes of three kinds, two dots, and a tie.
 20. Four notes of two kinds, two rests, and a dot, begin with a rest.

J. COMPOUND TRIPLE MEASURE— $\frac{9}{8}$:—

1. Four notes, two dots, and a tie.
2. Four notes and two eighth rests.
3. Three notes of two kinds, a dot, and an eighth rest at the beginning.
4. Five notes of two kinds, a dot, and a quarter-rest at the beginning.
5. Three rests of two kinds, two notes of two kinds, and a dot.
6. A dotted rest and three notes.
7. Six notes of three kinds, a dot, and a tie.
8. Three notes of two kinds, four rests, and a dot.
9. Five notes, a dot, a tie, and an eighth rest at the close.
10. Four notes of two kinds, a dot, and a tie.
11. Four notes of three kinds, two eighth rests, and a tie, begin with a rest.
12. Six notes of three kinds and two dots.
13. Five notes, four rests and a tie.
14. Two notes, a dot, and four rests of two kinds.
15. Four notes of three kinds, a tie, and four rests of two kinds, commence and close with a rest.
16. Seven notes and three rests, begin and close with an eighth rest.
17. Five notes of three kinds and four rests of three kinds.
18. Three dotted notes and two ties.
19. Three rests of two kinds, a dot, and an eighth note on seventh beat.
20. Six notes and four rests, commence and close with a rest.

K. COMPOUND QUADRUPLE MEASURE— $\frac{12}{8}$:—

1. Three dotted notes and a tie.
2. Two notes of two kinds, three rests of two kinds and two dots.
3. Four notes of three kinds, one rest and three dots.
4. Seven notes of three kinds, three of them dotted.
5. Six notes, two eighth rests, a tie and a dot, commence with a rest.
6. Four notes of two kinds, a dot, and two rests of two kinds, close with a rest.
7. One rest and one dot.
8. Five notes of three kinds, a dot and five rests.
9. Four rests of two kinds, four notes of two kinds and a dot.
10. Four rests of two kinds, one dotted note, rests at the beginning and close.
11. Nine notes of three kinds, a dot, a tie, and two rests of two kinds.
12. Four notes of three kinds, a dot, a tie, a dotted rest, and an eighth rest at the beginning.

13. Eight notes of two kinds, two eighth rests, a dot, and two ties.

14. Five notes of three kinds, two eighth rests, and a tie.

15. Six notes of two kinds, a dot, and four notes of two kinds, commence with an eighth note.

16. One dotted note.

17. Six notes of three kinds, a dot, a tie, a sixteenth rest after the first note, and two eighth rests at the close.

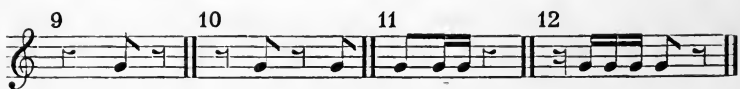
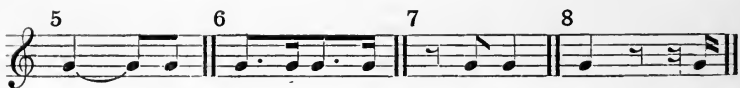
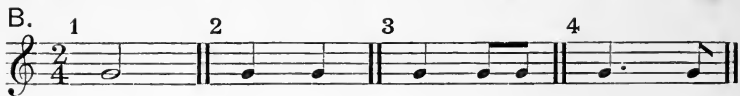
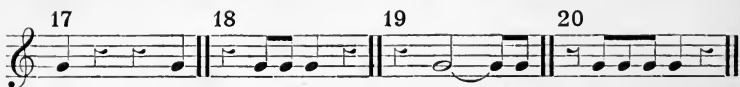
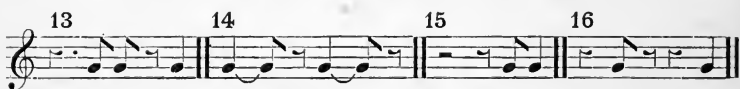
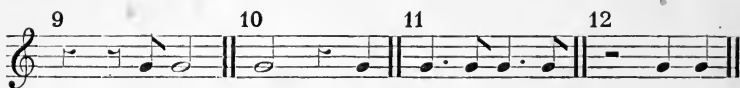
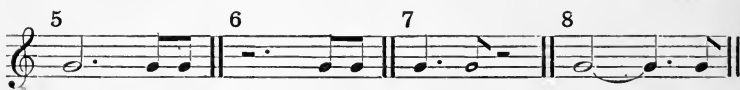
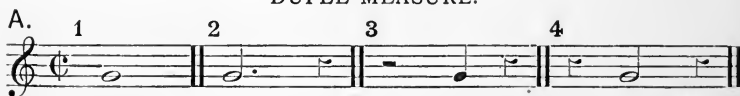
18. Six notes of three kinds, two dots, and a tie, commence with dotted eighth rest.

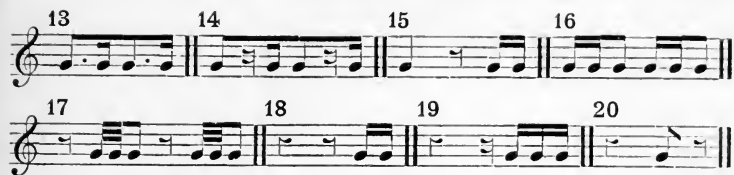
19. Seven notes of three kinds, a dot, a tie, and two rests.

20. Five notes of three kinds, a tie, and two dots.

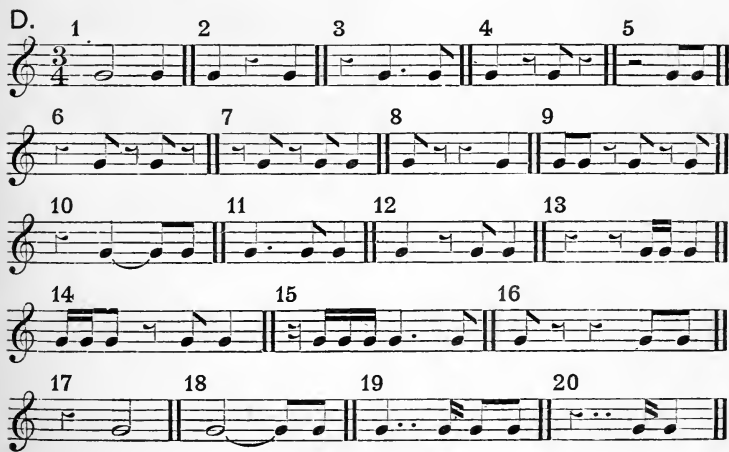
EXERCISES.

DUUPLE MEASURE.





TRIPLE MEASURE.



E. 1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17

18 19 20

Exercise E. is in 3/8 time. It consists of 20 measures. Measures 1-5: 1. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 2. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 3. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 4. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 5. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 6-9: 6. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 7. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 8. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 9. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 10-13: 10. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 11. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 12. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 13. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 14-17: 14. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 15. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 16. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 17. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 18-20: 18. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 19. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note. 20. Quarter note, eighth note, eighth note.

QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

F. 1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13

14 15 16

17 18 19 20

Exercise F. is in common time (C). It consists of 20 measures. Measures 1-5: 1. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 2. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 3. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 4. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 5. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measures 6-9: 6. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 7. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 8. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 9. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measures 10-13: 10. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 11. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 12. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 13. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measures 14-16: 14. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 15. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 16. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measures 17-20: 17. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 18. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 19. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 20. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

G. 1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

Exercise G. is in 4/8 time. It consists of 8 measures. Measures 1-4: 1. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 2. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 3. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 4. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measures 5-8: 5. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 6. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 7. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. 8. Quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.



COMPOUND DUIPLE MEASURE.



Musical notation for Musical Dictation exercise 1, measures 9-20. The notation is on a single staff in treble clef. Measures 9-10: 9 (quarter, eighth, eighth), 10 (quarter, quarter, quarter). Measure 11: 11 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 12: 12 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 13: 13 (quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter). Measure 14: 14 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 15: 15 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 16: 16 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 17: 17 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 18: 18 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 19: 19 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 20: 20 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter).

COMPOUND TRIPLE MEASURE.

Musical notation for Compound Triple Measure exercise, measures 1-20. The notation is on a single staff in treble clef. The time signature is 9/8. Measures 1-3: 1 (quarter, eighth, eighth), 2 (quarter, eighth, eighth), 3 (quarter, eighth, eighth). Measure 4: 4 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 5: 5 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 6: 6 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 7: 7 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 8: 8 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 9: 9 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 10: 10 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 11: 11 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 12: 12 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 13: 13 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 14: 14 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 15: 15 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 16: 16 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 17: 17 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 18: 18 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 19: 19 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter). Measure 20: 20 (quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter, eighth, eighth, quarter).

COMPOUND QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

K. 1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

10 11 12

13 14

15 16 17

18 19 20

The musical notation is written on a single staff in treble clef. The time signature is 12/8, indicated by a '12' over the staff and an '8' below it. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), indicated by a 'K.' and a flat symbol on the B line. The notation consists of 20 measures, numbered 1 through 20. Measures 1-3 are on the first line, 4-6 on the second, 7-9 on the third, 10-12 on the fourth, 13-14 on the fifth, 15-17 on the sixth, and 18-20 on the seventh. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and bar lines. The measures are grouped into four sets of three measures each, with the last measure of each set being a whole note (4 beats).

EXERCISE II.

THE INTERVAL OF THE SECOND; MOTIVES; METRE;
RHYTHM; ACCENT.




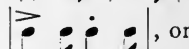

DEFINITION.—*An Interval* is the distance between any two notes. I have limited myself in the exercises of this first part of dictation to the naming of the intervals as found in their general fundamental alphabetical order within the scale, viz: the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, and the octave. A more exact classification of all the different measured intervals, resulting from alterations of the above fundamental intervals, will be given in the second Part.

Motive, germ of musical development, is a group of notes arranged according to a certain fixed rhythm; it may occupy a whole bar or part of a bar.



Metre, in music, signifies the peculiar arrangement of fixed sounds into measures, distinguished by natural dynamic accents, called *grammatical accents*.

Rhythm is the motion of fixed sounds within the measure.

Metre is represented by the figures 1, 2; 1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., indicating the kind of measure or time in each case.

Rhythm is represented by a number of notes regulated by metrical accent, viz.: Duple time, ; quadruple time, ; triple time, ; compound duple time, , or compound triple time .

The metrical accent, in a general sense, governs the measure; the rhythmical accent the motive. Hauptmann calls *positive accent* the first beat, down beat, at the beginning of a piece,

; and *negative accent* the one following the up-beat,  (See Exercise IV).

DIRECTIONS.—Play (dictate) these exercises rather slowly, and observe the natural metrical accent belonging to each kind of measure. The effect of the different rests must be strictly observed.

Write the exercises in the treble clef.

Dictate each example *once*, and then let the student write it down in the best manner possible; afterwards play the written-down examples *slowly* and *distinctly*, and write after it the model

example as dictated, in order to give the student an opportunity to compare his or her own writing with the version of the model example, and to correct possible mistakes. This practice, while teaching students to examine their own work with critical attention, will also promote a sense of accuracy.

Instead of playing these dictations invariably on the pianoforte, sing them sometimes to the syllable *la* ; or play them on the violin, or on any other suitable instrument that may be handy. All such varieties of tone production will help to foster the student's faculty of perceiving tones of different colour.

I have written the examples up to Exercise XI. in the key of C. It will be good practice to dictate some of them transposed into other keys in order to test student's sense of pitch.

Students ought to make efforts to memorize the effect of the sounds of the different intervals as gradually introduced here in each successive exercise. Pick them out on the keyboard and learn to *sing them in your mind*. Such private practice will help greatly to promote understanding and progress regarding our task.

Indicate at first the time of each example to be dictated.

EXERCISES.

The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 2: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 3: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 4: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 5: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 6: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 7: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 8: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 9: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 10: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 11: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 12: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 13: Treble clef, 6/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 14: Treble clef, 6/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 15: Treble clef, 6/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 16: Treble clef, 6/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 17: Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 18: Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 19: Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 20: Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 21: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 22: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 23: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.
- Exercise 24: Treble clef, C time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

Musical notation for Musical Dictation exercise, measures 25-65. The notation is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes frequently throughout the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and bar lines. The measures are numbered 25 through 65.

Measures 25-28: 6/4 time signature. Measures 29-31: 9/8 time signature. Measures 32-34: Common time (C). Measures 35-38: 3/8 time signature. Measures 39-41: 12/8 time signature. Measures 42-44: Common time (C). Measures 45-48: 3/8 time signature. Measures 49-51: 9/8 time signature. Measures 52-55: 3/8 time signature. Measures 56-59: Common time (C). Measures 60-62: 4/8 time signature. Measures 63-65: 9/8 time signature.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, Op. 100, No. 100. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It consists of 100 measures, divided into 10 systems of 10 measures each. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature changes frequently throughout the piece, including 3/4, 4/8, 2/4, 3/8, 6/8, 9/4, 12/8, and common time (C). The melody is simple and folk-like, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a final cadence in common time.

EXERCISE III.

PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE THIRD.

DEFINITION.—The *Phrase* is a part of a musical sentence or period. It consists generally of two measures, and is formed either of one motive repeated or of two separate ones. The *Leitmotive* (leading motive), which occupies such a conspicuous place in Wagner's Music Dramas, has generally the form of a phrase. A phrase may consist of three and even four measures.

DIRECTION.—Let the student now and then indicate the class of time to which the dictated example belongs, *e.g.*, whether it is in duple or triple time; select simple examples for that purpose.

EXERCISES.

The exercises are presented as 17 numbered musical phrases on a single staff each, using a treble clef. Each phrase is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The time signatures vary across the exercises:

- Exercise 1: Common time (C), 3/4 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 2: 6/8 time, Common time (C), 3/8 time.
- Exercise 3: Common time (C), 3/2 time.
- Exercise 4: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 6/8 time.
- Exercise 5: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 6: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 7: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 8: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 9: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 10: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 11: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 12: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 13: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 14: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 15: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 16: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.
- Exercise 17: Common time (C), 3/8 time, 2/4 time.

Musical notation for Musical Dictation exercise 27, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various time signatures and measures numbered 18 to 40.

Staff 1: Measures 18 (3/4) and 19 (9/8).

Staff 2: Measures 20 (C) and 21 (3/8).

Staff 3: Measures 22 (C) and 23 (6/8).

Staff 4: Measures 24 (C) and 25 (16/3).

Staff 5: Measures 26 (2/4) and 27 (3/8).

Staff 6: Measures 28 (C) and 29 (12/8).

Staff 7: Measures 30 (6/4) and 31 (C).

Staff 8: Measures 32 (3/8) and 33 (6/4).

Staff 9: Measures 34 (3/4) and 35 (9/8).

Staff 10: Measures 36 (9/4) and 37 (2/4).

Staff 11: Measures 38 (C) and 39 (12/8).

Staff 12: Measures 40 (2/4) and 41 (2/4).

41 42

43

44 45

46 47

48 49

50 51

52 53

54 55

56 57

58

59 60

61

The image displays a series of musical exercises, numbered 41 through 61, arranged in a single column. Each exercise is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The exercises are divided into two groups by a double bar line. The first group contains exercises 41 through 53, and the second group contains exercises 54 through 61. Each exercise is a short melodic phrase, typically 4 or 8 measures long. The time signatures vary throughout the exercises, including 16/8, 6/8, 3/8, 4/8, 2/4, 3/4, 2/2, 3/2, 6/4, 3/4, 6/8, 9/8, and common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and whole notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The exercises are designed to test the student's ability to transcribe musical notation accurately.

62 63

64 65

66 67

68 69

70 71

72 73

74 75

76 77

78 79

80

81 82

83

Detailed description: This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for dictation exercises. Each staff begins with a number (62-83) and a treble clef. The exercises vary in time signature: 62 (2/4), 63 (C), 64 (3/2), 65 (9/8), 66 (2/4), 67 (3/4), 68 (C), 69 (2/4), 70 (3/8), 71 (12/8), 72 (3/2), 73 (2/4), 74 (3/8), 75 (C), 76 (3/2), 77 (2/4), 78 (4/4), 79 (C), 80 (2/8), 81 (6/8), 82 (9/8), and 83 (12/8). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, with some exercises featuring repeat signs.

Musical notation for dictation exercise 30, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various time signatures and measures numbered 84 to 100.

Staff 1: Measure 84 (2/4) and Measure 85 (3/2).

Staff 2: Measure 86 (C) and Measure 87 (3/4).

Staff 3: Measure 88 (2/4) and Measure 89 (3/8).

Staff 4: Measure 90 (6/8) and Measure 91 (C).

Staff 5: Measure 92 (2/4) and Measure 93 (6/8).

Staff 6: Measure 94 (3/4) and Measure 95 (9/8).

Staff 7: Measure 96 (3/2) and Measure 97 (C).

Staff 8: Measure 98 (3/4), Measure 99 (2/4), and Measure 100 (C).

EXERCISE IV.

PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE FOURTH; THE UP-BEAT;
BEATING TIME.

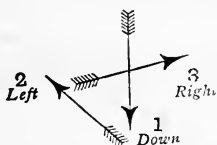
DEFINITION.—The *up-beat* is part of a measure, the unaccented beat at the beginning of a piece, or part of a piece; it belongs to the opening motive. Its name is derived from the modern manner of beating time, the first beat (Thesis) being distinguished by the falling of the hand; the second, or last beat, as the case may be (Arsis), by the raising of the hand.

The different manners of beating time are :—

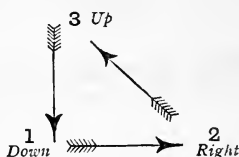
TWO IN A BAR.



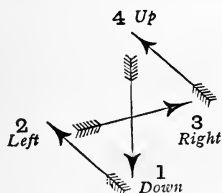
THREE IN A BAR.



OR



FOUR IN A BAR.



SIX IN A BAR.



DIRECTION.—With the introduction of the fourth, and afterwards with that of every new interval, it will be advisable to dictate, in the following form, preparatory exercises on intervals already introduced in previous dictations, in order to test students' memory, and to afford them an opportunity to learn to measure by ear, the distance of each one of the different intervals. Such preliminary exercises do not need to be written down; it will suffice to play them, and have students fix their names, viz. :—



EXERCISES.

1 2
3 4 5
6 7 8
9 10
11 12
13 14
15 16
17 18
19 20
21 22
23 24
25 26

27 28

29

30 31

32 33

34 35

36 37

38 39

40 41

42 43

44

45 46

47 48

c

Detailed description: This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a dictation exercise. Each staff begins with a measure number. The notation includes various time signatures: 9/8, 12/8, common time (C), 6/4, 2/4, 3/8, 4/8, 3/4, 2/2, 3/2, 12/16, and 3/4. The music consists of single melodic lines with notes, rests, and bar lines. Some measures contain accidentals (sharps and flats). The exercise is divided into two groups of five staves each, separated by a double bar line. The first group covers measures 27 to 39, and the second group covers measures 40 to 48. The final measure of the second group (measure 48) is marked with a 'c' below the staff.

49 50

51

52

53 54

55 56

57 58

59

60 61

62 63

64

65 66

67 68

The image displays ten staves of musical notation, each representing a two-measure exercise. The exercises are numbered 49 through 68. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various time signatures: common time (C), 4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 6/8, 9/8, 12/8, 3/8, and 4/8. The exercises are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with two measures per staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines, with some exercises featuring repeat signs.

69 70

71 72

73

74 75

76

77 78

79

80

This musical exercise consists of ten measures, each on a single staff. The notation includes various time signatures and rhythmic patterns. Measure 69 is in 6/8 time. Measure 70 is in 9/8 time. Measure 71 is in 12/8 time. Measure 72 is in 9/8 time. Measure 73 is in 9/8 time. Measure 74 is in 6/8 time. Measure 75 is in common time (C). Measure 76 is in 2/4 time. Measure 77 is in common time (C). Measure 78 is in 3/4 time. Measure 79 is in 9/8 time. Measure 80 is in 12/8 time. The notation includes eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes, as well as rests and bar lines.

EXERCISE V.

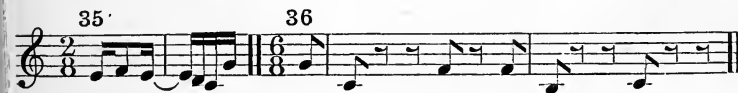
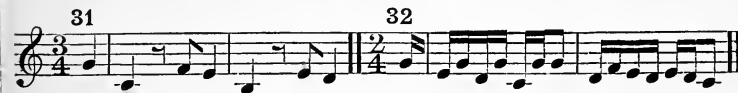
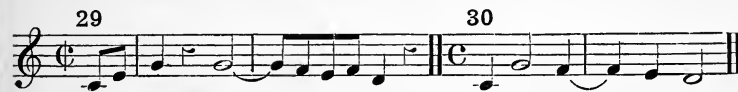
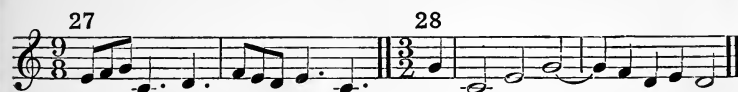
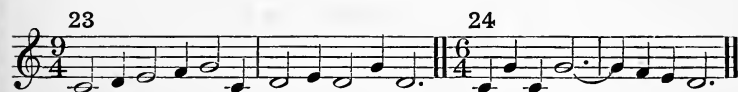
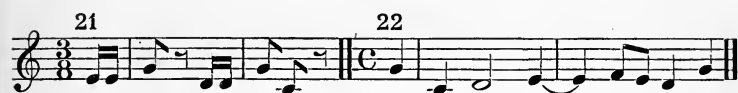
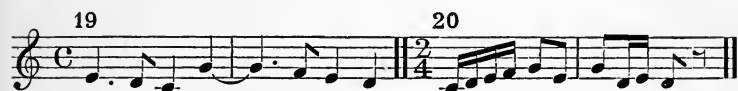
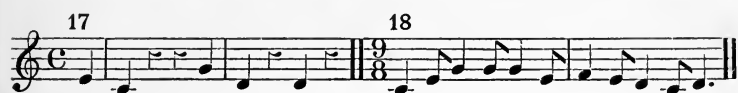
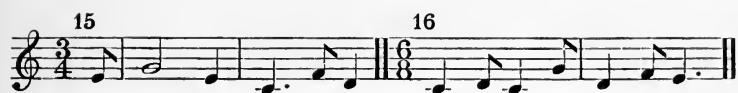
PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE FIFTH; SYNCOPATION.

DEFINITION.—*Syncopation* signifies the union of up-beat and down-beat (Arsis and Thesis), or an unaccented part with an accented one; by this operation the accent is transferred from the accented part to the unaccented one



EXERCISES.





Musical notation for Musical Dictation exercise 38, featuring 22 measures of music in various time signatures. The notation is presented in a single staff with treble clef and key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Measures and Time Signatures:

- 37: 9/8
- 38: 12/8
- 39: C (Common)
- 40: 6/4
- 41: 3/4
- 42: 2/4
- 43: 3/8
- 44: 6/8
- 45: 9/8
- 46: 12/8
- 47: C (Common)
- 48: 6/8
- 49: 6/4
- 50: 3/4
- 51: 2/4
- 52: 2/8
- 53: 3/8
- 54: C (Common)
- 55: 3/4
- 56: 6/8
- 57: 9/8
- 58: 12/8

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EXERCISE VI.

PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE SIXTH; TRIPLETS.

DEFINITION.—The *triplet* is a group of three notes of equal value played or sung within the time occupied by two notes of the same kind, viz. :—



EXERCISES.



15 $\frac{6}{8}$ 16 $\frac{2}{4}$
17 $\frac{9}{8}$ 18 $\frac{2}{4}$
19 $\frac{3}{4}$ 20 $\frac{2}{8}$
21 $\frac{6}{8}$ 22 $\frac{6}{4}$
23 $\frac{2}{4}$ 24 $\frac{9}{8}$
25 $\frac{2}{4}$ 26 $\frac{3}{4}$
27 $\frac{3}{8}$ 28 $\frac{2}{4}$
29 $\frac{3}{4}$ 30 $\frac{2}{8}$
31 $\frac{6}{8}$ 32 $\frac{2}{4}$
33 $\frac{3}{2}$
34 $\frac{4}{8}$ 35 $\frac{4}{8}$
36 $\frac{3}{8}$ 37 $\frac{4}{8}$

This page contains 16 measures of musical notation, numbered 38 through 57. The notation is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes throughout the piece: 3/8 (measures 38-39), 6/8 (measures 40-41), 2/4 (measures 42-43), 3/8 (measures 44-45), 2/4 (measures 46-47), 3/8 (measures 48-49), 3/4 (measures 50-51), 4/8 (measures 52-53), 3/2 (measures 54-55), 2/4 (measures 56-57), and 3/4 (measures 58-59). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the melodic line.

This page contains musical notation for exercises 59 through 80, arranged in ten horizontal staves. Each exercise is indicated by a number above the staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and bar lines. Exercises 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 are all written in treble clef. The time signatures vary throughout the exercises, including 3/8, 2/8, 6/8, 12/8, 4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 6/8, 3/8, 9/8, 3/2, and 12/8. The notation is presented in a clear, legible format suitable for musical dictation practice.

59 60

61 62

63

64 65

66 67

68 69

70 71

72

73 74

75 76

77

78 79

80

EXERCISE VII.

PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE SEVENTH.

DIRECTION.—Interperse this, as well as Exercise VIII., with some of the previous dictations. Systematic repetition and reviewing of former tasks will facilitate the understanding of new and more difficult matter.



EXERCISES.



15 $\frac{6}{8}$ 16 $\frac{9}{8}$

17 $\frac{2}{4}$ 18 $\frac{1}{1}$

19 $\frac{3}{16}$ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$

21 $\frac{1}{1}$ 22 $\frac{9}{8}$

23 $\frac{1}{1}$ 24 $\frac{6}{8}$

25 $\frac{1}{1}$ 26 $\frac{3}{4}$

27 $\frac{2}{4}$ 28 $\frac{6}{4}$

29 $\frac{3}{2}$ 30 $\frac{4}{8}$

31 $\frac{3}{8}$ 32 $\frac{2}{8}$

33 $\frac{9}{8}$ 34 $\frac{12}{8}$

35 $\frac{1}{1}$

36 $\frac{3}{4}$ 37 $\frac{4}{4}$

This page of musical notation contains 23 measures, numbered 38 through 60. The measures are arranged in 12 staves, with some staves containing two measures. The time signatures vary throughout the piece, including 6/8, 3/2, 3/4, 2/4, 9/8, 3/8, 12/8, and 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The measures are grouped into pairs (38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 60-61) with a double bar line between each pair. The notation is in a single system, with the key signature and time signature changing at the beginning of each measure pair.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing an exercise numbered 61 through 80. The exercises are written in treble clef and feature a variety of time signatures and rhythmic patterns. Exercises 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, and 79 are marked with a double bar line and repeat sign. Exercises 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, and 80 are marked with a double bar line and a final repeat sign. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, with some exercises featuring triplets or specific rhythmic groupings.

61 62

63 64

65 66

67

68 69

70

71

72 73

74 75

76 77

78 79

80

EXERCISE VIII.

PHRASES; THE INTERVAL OF THE OCTAVE; DIATONIC
SCALE SIGNATURE OF KEY.

DEFINITION.—The *octave* is in one sense the close of the succession of tones forming the diatonic scale, and in another, the beginning of a new series similar in construction to the first. It is also the repetition eight degrees higher or lower, as the case may be, of any note.

The *diatonic scale* commencing with C and ascending on the white keys of the pianoforte to the next C is the prototype of the major keys or modes. It is composed of five tones and two semitones, these latter occurring between the third and fourth and the seventh and eighth degrees. Each one of those twelve keys comprised between C and its octave can be made the fundamental note—the *keynote* or *tonic*—of a major scale, by taking as model the above construction of the C major scale, using, in order to get the right succession of tones and semitones, sharps or flats (see Exercise IX.), as the case may require. Those sharps or flats necessary for the construction of each respective scale are placed at the beginning of the staff, between the clef and the time signature, and are called the *key signature*. Sharps, when used as signatures, are placed in the following order:—From F \sharp , being the first, descend four degrees in alphabetical order, then ascend five, descend again four, and ascend five, etc.; when flats are used, commence with B \flat , and proceed in the contrary direction to that of the sharps.

The different degrees of the diatonic scale are also designated by the following terms:—

1st degree	Tonic.
2nd ,, 	Super-tonic.
3rd ,, 	Mediant.
4th ,, 	Sub-dominant.
5th ,, 	Dominant.
6th ,, 	Sub-mediante.
7th ,, 	Leading note, or sub-tonic.

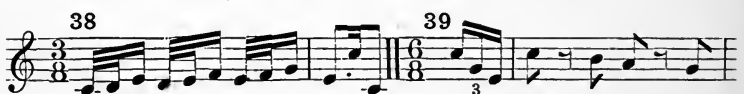
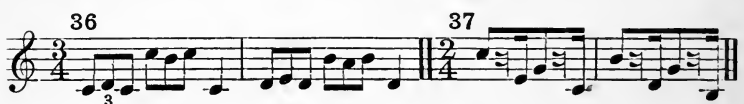
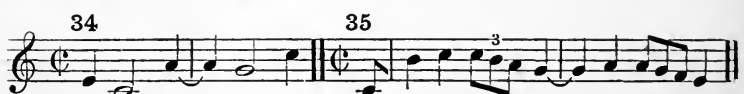
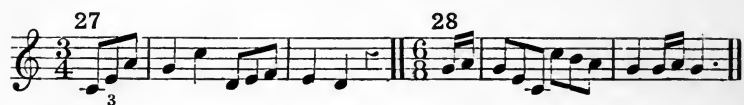
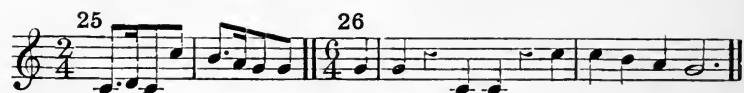
DIRECTION.—Form major scales on the different tone degrees found within an octave.

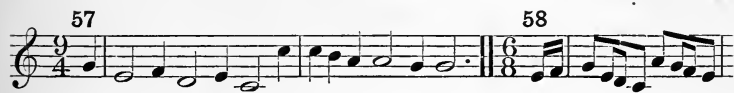
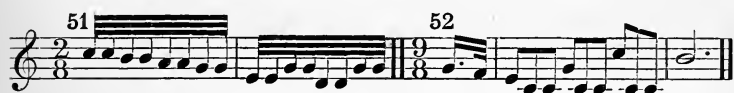
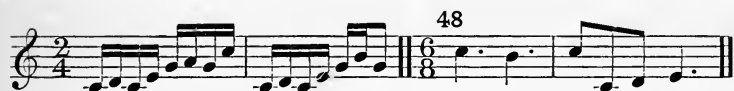
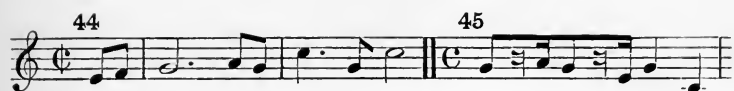


EXERCISES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

The exercises are written on a single staff with various time signatures and key signatures. The exercises are numbered 1 through 24. The time signatures include 3/4, 6/8, 2/4, 3/8, 9/8, and common time (C). The key signatures are mostly natural, with some exercises in D major (indicated by a 'D' at the end of exercise 24). The exercises consist of various rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often grouped in measures.





Musical notation for exercises 65 to 80, arranged in eight staves. Each staff begins with a measure number above the first note. The notation includes various time signatures, key signatures, and musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

- Staff 1: Exercise 65 (3/4 time) and Exercise 66 (9/8 time).
- Staff 2: Exercise 67 (12/8 time) and Exercise 68 (2/4 time with a triplet).
- Staff 3: Exercise 69 (3/4 time) and Exercise 70 (Common time).
- Staff 4: Exercise 71 (Common time) and Exercise 72 (6/8 time).
- Staff 5: Exercise 73 (2/8 time with a triplet) and Exercise 74 (3/8 time).
- Staff 6: Exercise 75 (Common time) and Exercise 76 (Common time with a triplet).
- Staff 7: Exercise 77 (12/8 time) and Exercise 79 (2/4 time with a triplet).
- Staff 8: Exercise 80 (12/4 time).

EXERCISE IX.

PHRASES; CHROMATIC SIGNS OR ACCIDENTALS; CHROMATIC SCALE.

DEFINITION.—*Accidentals* are the sharp \sharp , the double sharp \times , the flat \flat , the double flat $\flat\flat$, and the natural \natural . The \sharp raises the note a semitone; the \times two semitones; the \flat lowers it a semitone; the $\flat\flat$ two semitones; the \natural has two functions: that of a flat if it takes away the sharp, and *vice versâ* if it destroys the flat.

Accidentals are called chromatic signs when they occur in the course of a piece, altering temporarily the pitch of a note without changing its alphabetical name.

The chromatic scale is a succession of semitones.

DIRECTION—It is customary, when writing the chromatic scale or chromatic passages ascending, to use sharps or naturals as the case may require to raise the pitch; and when descending, flats or naturals to lower the pitch of chromatic notes.

EXERCISES.

The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1: C major, 4/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 2: C major, 3/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 3: C major, 2/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 4: C major, 6/8 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 5: C major, 2/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 6: C major, 2/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 7: 3/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 8: 3/8 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 9: 6/8 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 10: 2/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 11: 3/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.
- Exercise 12: 2/4 time. Ascending: C, $\sharp C$, D, E, F, G, A, B. Descending: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, $\flat C$.

13 14 15

16 17

18 19

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36 37

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59 3 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

Musical notation for dictation exercise 57, measures 76-85. The notation is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature changes throughout the piece: 6/8 (measures 76-77), C (measure 78), 3/8 (measures 79-80), 2/8 (measures 81-82), 9/8 (measures 83-84), and 12/8 (measure 85). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks.

76 77

78

79 80

81 82

83

84 3

85

EXERCISE X.

PHRASES IN MAJOR AND MINOR KEYS; MINOR SCALE.

DEFINITION.—From each major scale a minor scale is formed by lowering the third and the sixth degrees of the major half a tone each. However, cases occur when the sixth of the minor scale ascending to the octave of the keynote is similar to that of the major scale.

The semitone step from the seventh, the leading tone, to the octave, is essential both to the minor and major scale. A passage is called *diatonic* when it is derived from a diatonic scale, *i.e.*, composed of tones and semitones; *chromatic* when it is composed of semitones.

REMARK.—The above manner of construction of the minor scale will fully answer our present purpose.

DIRECTION.—Change major scales, as found in connection with Exercise VIII., into minor scales; notice the characteristic marks of the minor scale, *viz.*: the *third*, the *sixth*, and the *leading-note*.

EXERCISES.

The exercises consist of 13 numbered musical phrases, each on a single staff with a treble clef. The time signatures vary: 1 (C), 2 (3/4), 3 (2/4), 4 (3/4), 5 (6/8), 6 (9/8), 7 (C), 8 (3/4), 9 (2/4), 10 (3/8), 11 (C), 12 (6/4), and 13 (2/4). The notes are written in a way that demonstrates the construction of minor scales from major scales, with specific attention to the third, sixth, and leading tones.

14 

15  16 

17  18 

19  20 

21  22 

23  24 

25  26 

27  28 

29  30 

31  32 

33  34 

35  36 

Musical notation for Musical Dictation exercise, measures 37 to 60. The notation is written on a single staff in treble clef, showing various rhythmic patterns and key signatures.

Measures 37-38: 3/8 time signature. Measure 37 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 38 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 39-40: 9/8 time signature. Measure 39 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 40 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 41-42: 3/4 time signature. Measure 41 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 42 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 43-44: 6/8 time signature. Measure 43 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 44 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 45-46: 12/8 time signature. Measure 45 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 46 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 47-48: 3/4 time signature. Measure 47 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 48 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 49-50: 9/8 time signature. Measure 49 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 50 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 51-52: 3/8 time signature. Measure 51 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 52 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 53-54: 3/8 time signature. Measure 53 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 54 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 55-56: 6/8 time signature. Measure 55 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 56 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 57-58: 3/4 time signature. Measure 57 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 58 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

Measures 59-60: 6/8 time signature. Measure 59 contains a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 60 contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note.

61 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3

62 $\frac{2}{4}$

63 $\frac{6}{8}$

64 $\frac{9}{8}$

65 $\frac{3}{2}$

66 $\frac{3}{2}$

67 C

68 $\frac{2}{4}$

69 $\frac{3}{4}$

70 $\frac{2}{4}$

71 $\frac{3}{8}$

72 $\frac{6}{8}$

73 C 3

74 $\frac{3}{2}$

75 C

76 $\frac{6}{8}$ 3

77 $\frac{3}{4}$

78 $\frac{2}{4}$

79 $\frac{3}{2}$

80 C

EXERCISE XI.

SECTIONS; PERIODS; SEQUENCE.

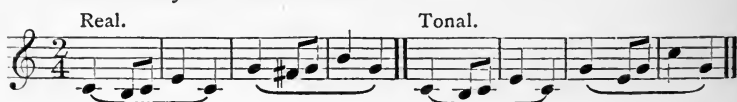
DEFINITION.—The *period* is a melodic form which, by means of a certain metrical and rhythmical arrangement of tones, constitutes a complete musical sentence. The subject-matter of the period is derived from motives growing into phrases, phrases expanding into sections; a section may include two or more phrases; two sections generally form a period. The close of a period is marked by a return to the fundamental note of the key. I have limited myself in these exercises to periods of four and eight bars; more complicated ones will find a place in the Second Part of this work.

REMARK.—There exists still a good deal of confusion regarding the form of construction of a period. Some writers draw the limits of the period at eight bars, and yet there exist distinctly constructed periods consisting of four measures; in such cases two phrases are contracted into a short period. If, as is generally admitted, the close of a period is marked by a perfect cadence, then the following example, the opening subject of the *Larghetto* of Mozart's beautiful Pianoforte Quartet in E flat, must be classed among periods. No other explanation is possible regarding this and a number of similar constructions. The *Andante* of Beethoven's fine Sonata in E flat, Op. 27, is based on short periods of four bars each.



DEFINITION.—The *sequence*. The repetition of a model motive or phrase, on other degrees of the scale, is called a *sequence*.

The sequence is called *real* when the repetition follows strictly the construction of the model, *i.e.*, when the progression of similar tone-degrees is strictly adhered to; *tonal*, when the repetition is merely the general imitation of the rhythmical form of the model, *i.e.*, the step of a second, etc., may be changed into that of any other interval.



EXERCISES.

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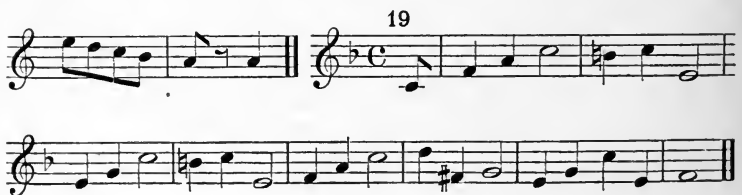
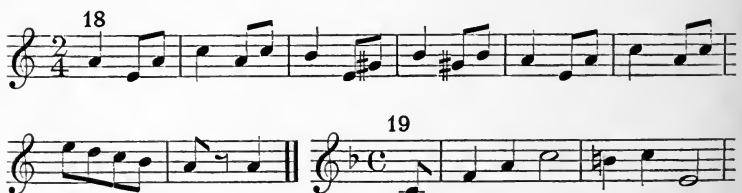
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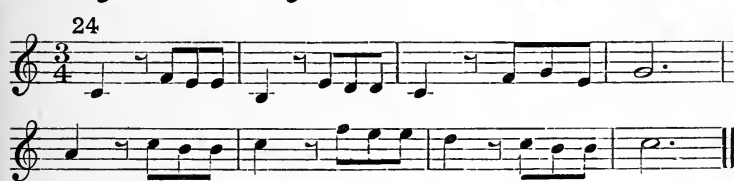
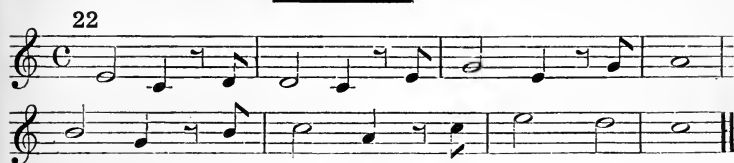
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* After No. 21, periods are formed from former phrases. E

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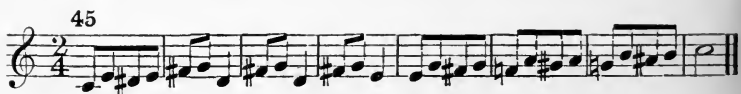
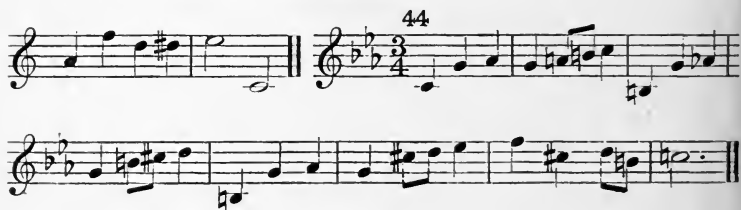
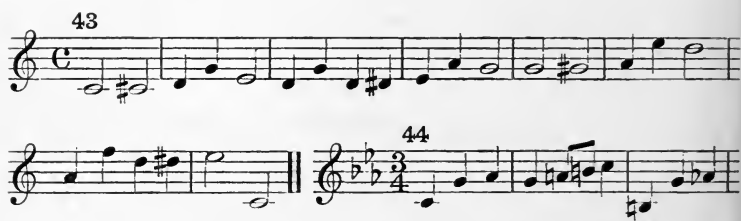
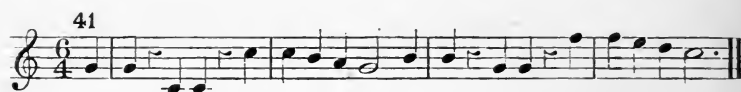
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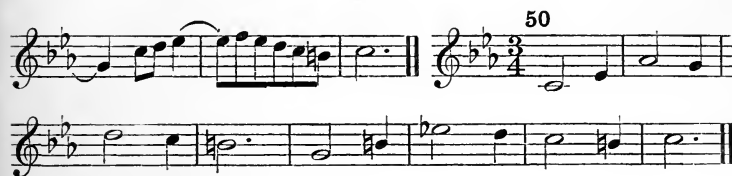
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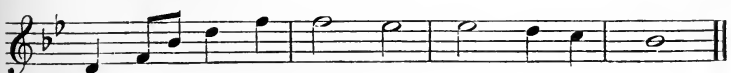
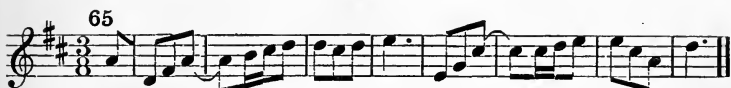
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EXERCISE XII.

PHRASES, SECTIONS, AND PERIODS EXTRACTED FROM THE WORKS OF CLASSICAL COMPOSERS; MOTION; TRANSITION.

DEFINITION.—*Motion* governs time; every composition is characterized by a general motion of time indicative of a certain state of emotional life and expression. All the different shades of this inner emotional life are thus, in a general way, revealed by sounds regulated by motion; hence a great variety of motion-gradations. Each piece or part of a piece is, according to its emotional character, governed by a certain chief motion. These different gradations of motion are indicated by Italian words accepted in musical practice by long tradition. These words have a double meaning, viz.: time and emotional expression.

The chief gradations of motion are:—

<i>Largo</i>	Very slow.
<i>Adagio</i>	Slow.
<i>Lento</i>	Slow, lingering.
<i>Larghetto</i>	Rather slow.
<i>Andante</i>	Moderately slow.
<i>Andantino</i>	Somewhat faster.*
<i>Moderato</i>	Moderate.
<i>Allegretto</i>	Rather lively.
<i>Allegro</i>	Fast, cheerful.
<i>Vivace</i>	Lively.
<i>Presto</i>	Very quick.
<i>Prestissimo</i>	As fast as possible.

There are subdivisions of all those separate grades of motion: these as well as special signs of expression and phrasing will find a place in the Second Part of this work.

DIRECTIONS.—Indicate the key of each of the following examples, and then let student find the pitch. Pay attention to the grade of motion governing each fragment. When this station of the course of dictation is reached, it will be easy, if desirable, to find in the works of good composers additional examples, viz.: motives, phrases and periods.

Students will also find it now very instructive by endeavouring to pick out by themselves, from compositions they are studying, distinct periods composed of eight or four measures, as the case may be, and to point out motives, phrases, sections and sequences.

* Some writers take this slower than *Andante*, but judging from the character of Mozart's and Beethoven's *Andantino*, it is decidedly faster than *Andante*.

REMARK.—A passage leading from one period to another is called *transition*.

Students will now be prepared to form periods with some previously dictated simple phrases. Sure progress and real understanding will be promoted by the continual exercise of your own ingenuity governed by rational rules deduced from acknowledged classical compositions.

EXERCISES.

1 *Allegro*. 2 *Allegro*.
 3 *Allegro*. 4 *Allegro*.
 5 *Adagio*. 6 *Allegretto*.
 7 *Allegro*. 8 *Allegro*.
 9 *Presto*. 10 *Allegretto*.
 11 *Adagio*. 12 *Allegro*.
 13 *Allegro*.
 14 *Andante*. 15 *Andante*.
 16 *Allegro*.

17 *Adagio.* 18 *Prestissimo.*

19 *Andante.*

20 *Allegro.* 21 *Andante.*

22 *Moderato.*

23 *Andante.* 24 *Allegro.*

25 *Andante.*

26 *Allegretto.* 27

28 *Not fast.*

29 *Scherzando.*

30 *Allegro.*

31 *Andante.* 32 *Andante.*

33 *Andante.* 34 *Slow.*


The image displays musical notation for 18 exercises, numbered 17 through 34. Each exercise is written on a single staff in treble clef. The exercises are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some having tempo markings above them. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and bar lines. The exercises are: 17 Adagio (2/4), 18 Prestissimo (C), 19 Andante (6/8), 20 Allegro (3/4), 21 Andante (2/4), 22 Moderato (C), 23 Andante (C), 24 Allegro (2/4), 25 Andante (12/8), 26 Allegretto (C), 27 (C), 28 Not fast (C), 29 Scherzando (6/8), 30 Allegro (C), 31 Andante (C), 32 Andante (2/4), 33 Andante (C), and 34 Slow (2/4).

Measures 35 and 36 of the song "The Rose Tree". Measure 35 contains the lyrics "The rose tree, the rose tree," and measure 36 contains the lyrics "The rose tree, the rose tree, the rose tree." The melody is in the treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). Measure 35 has a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 36 has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

Measures 37-40 of the piece. Measure 37: Treble clef, 3/4 time, notes G4, A4, B4. Measure 38: Treble clef, 3/4 time, notes B4, A4, G4. Measure 39: Treble clef, 3/4 time, notes G4, F#4, E4. Measure 40: Treble clef, 3/4 time, notes D4, C4, B3. The piece ends with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody from the first system, ending with a double bar line. The second staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.



41



42 43

Two staves of music. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 42 and 43. The second staff (bass clef) contains measures 44 and 45. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). Measure 42: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 43: Treble staff has a half note C5, a half note B4, and a half note A4. Bass staff has a half note C3, a half note B2, and a half note A2. Measure 44: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 45: Treble staff has a half note C5, a half note B4, and a half note A4. Bass staff has a half note C3, a half note B2, and a half note A2.


44

45  46 

47

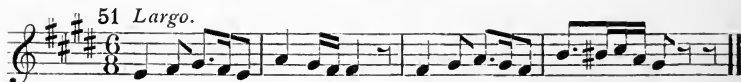
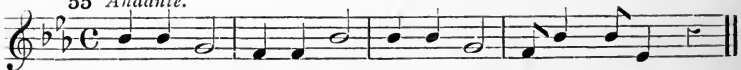


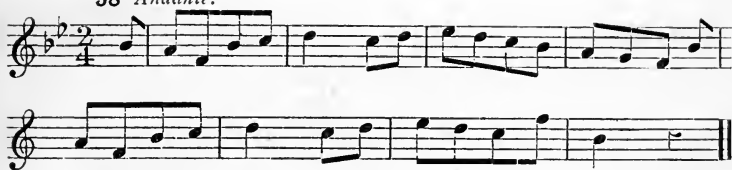
48



48

49 *Andante.*

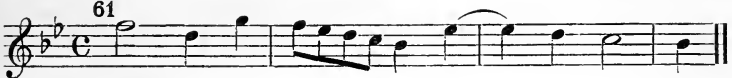
50 *Presto.*51 *Largo.*52 *Allegro.*53 *Allegro.*54 *Allegro.*55 *Andante.*56 *Menuetto.*

57 *Largo.*58 *Andante.*59 *Allegro.*

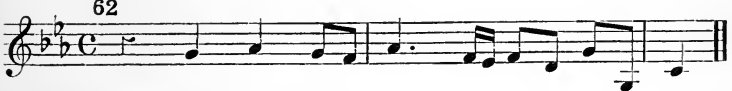
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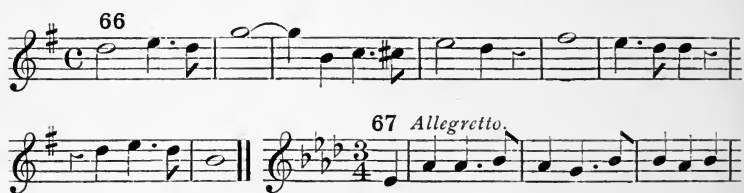


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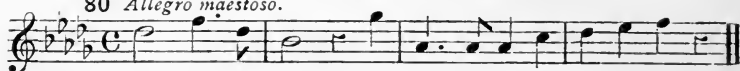
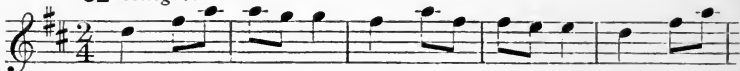


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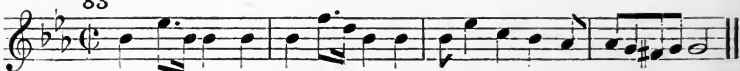
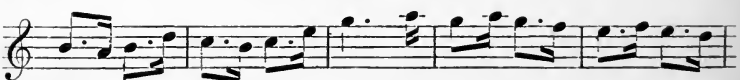
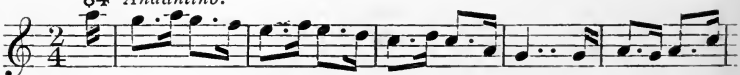
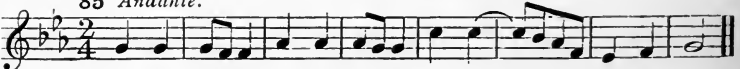
63 *Allegretto.*



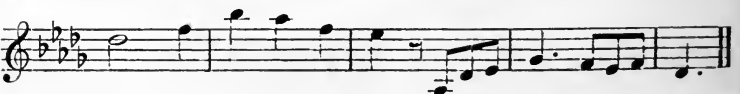


80 *Allegro maestoso.*81 *Allegretto.*82 *Allegro.*

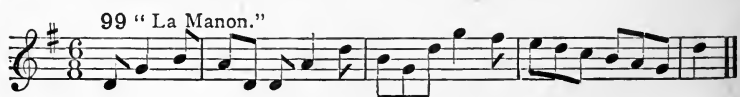
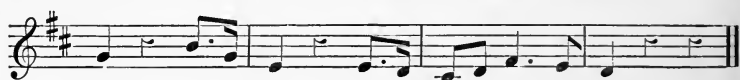
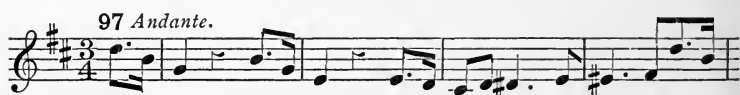
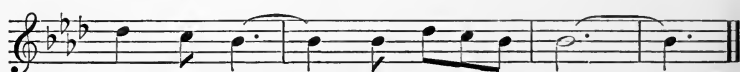
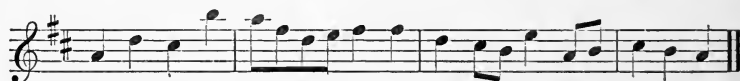
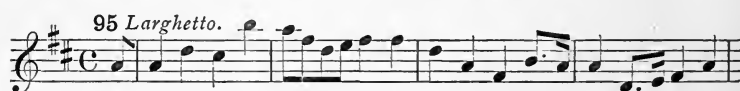
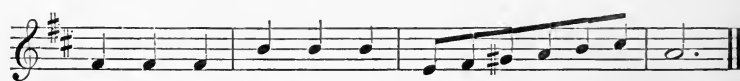
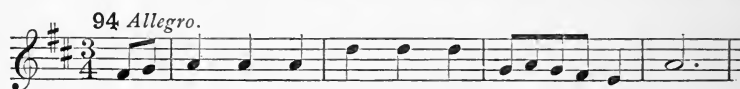
83

84 *Andantino.*85 *Andante.*

86







100



101



102



103

104 *Allegretto.*

105



106



107

Exercise 107 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. The first measure begins with a repeat sign. The notes are: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The second measure contains: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The third measure contains: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The fourth measure contains: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).

108 *Andante.*

Exercise 108 consists of two measures of music in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. The first measure contains: Bb3 (half), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The second measure contains: Bb3 (half), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

109 *Vivace.*

Exercise 109 consists of two measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 6/8 time. The first measure contains: D4 (half), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The second measure contains: D4 (half), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).

110

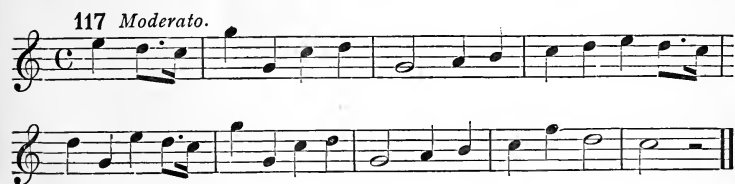
Exercise 110 consists of two measures of music in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. The first measure contains: Bb3 (half), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The second measure contains: Bb3 (half), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).

111


Exercise 111 consists of two measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. The first measure contains: D4 (half), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). The second measure contains: D4 (half), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter).

112

Exercise 112 consists of two measures of music in treble clef, key of C major (no sharps or flats), and common time (C). The first measure contains: C4 (half), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The second measure contains: C4 (half), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter).



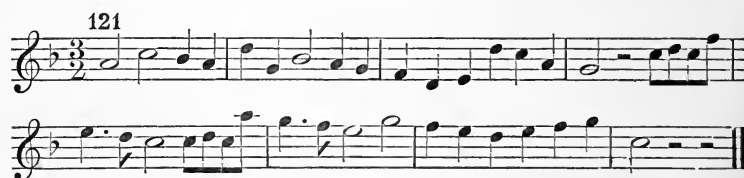
119 *Allegretto.*



120



121



122 *Larghetto.*



123



124 *Allegretto.*



125



LIST OF WORKS FROM WHICH THE FRAGMENTS
OF EXERCISE XII. ARE TAKEN.

Ex.	TITLE OF WORK.	COMPOSER.	Ex.	TITLE OF WORK	COMPOSER.
1.	Sonata, No. 15 ...	Mozart.	49.	Sonata, No. 12 ...	Mozart.
2.	" No. 13 ...	"	50.	" No. 1 ...	Haydn.
3.	" No. 8 ...	"	51.	Trio, Op. 1 ...	Beethoven.
4.	Rondo ...	"	52.	Sonata, Op. 134 ...	Schubert.
5.	Fantasia ...	"	53.	" No. 5 ...	Haydn.
6.	Sonata, No. 4 ...	"	54.	Rondo ...	Clementi.
7.	" No. 18 ...	"	55.	Sonata, Op. 27 ...	Beethoven.
8.	String Quartet in G ...	"	56.	Sonata, Op. 49 ...	"
9.	Sonata, No. 7 ...	Haydn.	57.	" Op. 2, No. 2 ...	"
10.	" No. 10 ...	"	58.	Septet, Op. 20 ...	"
11.	" No. 1 ...	"	59.	Ninth Symphony ...	"
12.	Symphony, No. 2 ...	"	60.	Gavotte ...	Handel.
13.	" No. 5 ...	"	61.	Subject of a Fugue ...	"
14.	" No. 6 ...	"	62.	" " ...	"
15.	Sonata, Op. 49 ...	Beethoven.	63.	Child's Song ...	Mozart.
16.	" Op. 2, No. 1 ...	"	64.	" Oberon " ...	Weber.
17.	" Op. 2, No. 3 ...	"	65.	" Faust " ...	Gounod.
18.	" Op. 10 ...	"	66.	" Tannhäuser " ...	Wagner.
19.	Bagatelle, Op. 33 ...	"	67.	Impromptu ...	Schubert.
20.	Trio, Op. 1, No. 3 ...	"	68.	Valse ...	"
21.	Thema, Op. 17 ...	Mendelssohn.	69.	Minuet ...	Bach.
22.	Lied ohne Worte, } Op. 19, No. 4 ...	"	70.	" " ...	"
23.	" Op. 30, No. 1 ...	"	71.	Gigue ...	"
24.	" Op. 38, No. 2 ...	"	72.	Bourrée ...	"
25.	" Op. 53, No. 1 ...	"	73.	Echo ...	"
26.	" Op. 85, No. 5 ...	"	74.	Tambourin ...	Rameau.
27.	Album für die Jugend } Op. 66, No. 1 ...	Schumann.	75.	Rigaudon ...	"
28.	" No. 3 ...	"	76.	Sonata in C Minor ...	Wölfl.
29.	" No. 11 ...	"	77.	Caprice IV. ...	Müller, A. E.
30.	" No. 10 ...	"	78.	Sonata, Op. 41 ...	Steibelt.
31.	" No. 19 ...	"	79.	" Op. 39 ...	Weber.
32.	" No. 28 ...	"	80.	Caprice V. ...	Müller, A. E.
33.	Overture, "Paradise } and the Peri" ...	"	81.	Sonata, E♭ Major ...	Cramer.
34.	Warum, Op. 12 ...	"	82.	" Op. 22 ...	Clementi.
35.	"Lohengrin" ...	Wagner.	83.	Andante ...	Bach, J. Ch.
36.	" " ...	"	84.	Gipsy Sonata ...	Löwe.
37.	"Meistersinger" ...	"	85.	Suite, Op. 31 ...	Bargiel.
38, 39.	"Parsifal" ...	"	86.	Sonata, Op. 5 ...	Brahms.
40.	Fugue subject from } the Well-Tempered } Clavichord ...	Bach.	87.	" Op. 41 ...	Rubinstein.
41.	" " " " ...	"	88.	Jagdlied, Op. 77 ...	Reinecke.
42.	" " " " ...	"	89.	Tema, Op. 17 ...	Kiel.
43.	" " " " ...	"	90.	Walzer, Op. 39 ...	Brahms.
44.	" " " " ...	"	91.	" " " " ...	"
45.	" " " " ...	"	92.	Serenade, Op. 35 ...	Jadassohn.
46.	" " " " ...	"	93.	Subject of a Fugue ...	Mendelssohn.
47.	" " " " ...	"	94.	Serenade, Op. 35 ...	Jadassohn.
48.	" " " " ...	"	95.	Fantasie-Stück, Op. 2 ...	Saron.
			96.	Harmonies Poétiques } et Religieuses }	Liszt.
			97.	" " " " ...	"
			98.	Fanfare ...	Couperin
			99.	La Manon ...	"

EX.	TITLE OF WORK.	COMPOSER.	EX.	TITLE OF WORK.	COMPOSER
100.	Rondo ...	Bach, Ph. E.	115.	Mass in E Flat ...	Novello, E.
101.	Sonata in C Minor	"	116.	Short and Easy } Pieces for the Organ	Smart, H.
102.	Minuet ...	"	117.	Postlude ...	"
103.	Gigue ...	"	118.	Gavotte ...	Saint Saëns.
104.	RondoBeethoven.	119.	Allegretto grazioso ...	Tours, B.
105.	Ländlerischer Tanz ...	"	120.	Anthem ...	Macfarren.
106.	" " ...	"	121.	Pieces for the Organ } Op. 22	Gade.
107.	" " ...	"	122.	Voluntary ...	Calkin.
108.	"The May Queen" ...	Bennett, W. S.	123.	Sonata in D Major ...	Schubert.
109.	" " ...	"	124.	" Op. 164 ...	"
110.	" " ...	"	125.	Chorus from the } "Messiah"	Handel.
111.	LilliburleroPurcell, H.			
112.	Rigadoon ...	"			
113.	Gavot... Dr. Blow.			
114.	Sonata Scarlatti.			

INDEX OF SUBJECTS TREATED IN THIS PART.

Accent, grammatical.	Motion.
" metrical.	Motive.
" negative.	Names of the degrees of the Scale.
" positive.	Octave.
" rhythmical.	Period.
Accidentals.	Phrase.
Bars.	Rhythm.
Beating Time.	Section.
Chromatic Scale.	Sequence.
Diatonic Scale.	" real
Dot.	" tonal.
Intervals.	Signature of Key.
Italian Terms indicating motion.	" of Time.
Keynote.	Syncopation.
Leading-note.	Time, different kinds of
Leitmotive.	Tie.
Major.	Tonic.
Measures.	Transition.
Metre.	Triplet.
Minor.	Up-beat.

ORATORIOS, &c.—Continued.

W. CROTCH.

PALESTINE s. d. 3 0

W. H. CUMMINGS.

THE FAIRY RING s. d. 2 6

W. G. CUSINS.

TE DEUM s. d. 1 6

FÉLICIEN DAVID.

THE DESERT (MALE VOICES) s. d. 1 6

P. H. DIEMER.

BETHANY s. d. 4 0

M. E. DOORLY.

LAZARUS s. d. 2 6

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ORPHEUS (Act II.) s. d. 1 0

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THE WATER-LILY (MALE VOICES) s. d. 1 6

CH. GOUNOD.

MORS ET VITA (LATIN OR ENGLISH) s. d. 6 0

DITTO, SOL-FA (LATIN AND ENGLISH) s. d. 2 0

THE REDEMPTION (ENGLISH WORDS) s. d. 5 0

DITTO, SOL-FA s. d. 2 0

DITTO (FRENCH WORDS) s. d. 8 4

DITTO (GERMAN WORDS) s. d. 10 0

MESSE SOLENNELLE (ST. CECILIA) s. d. 1 0

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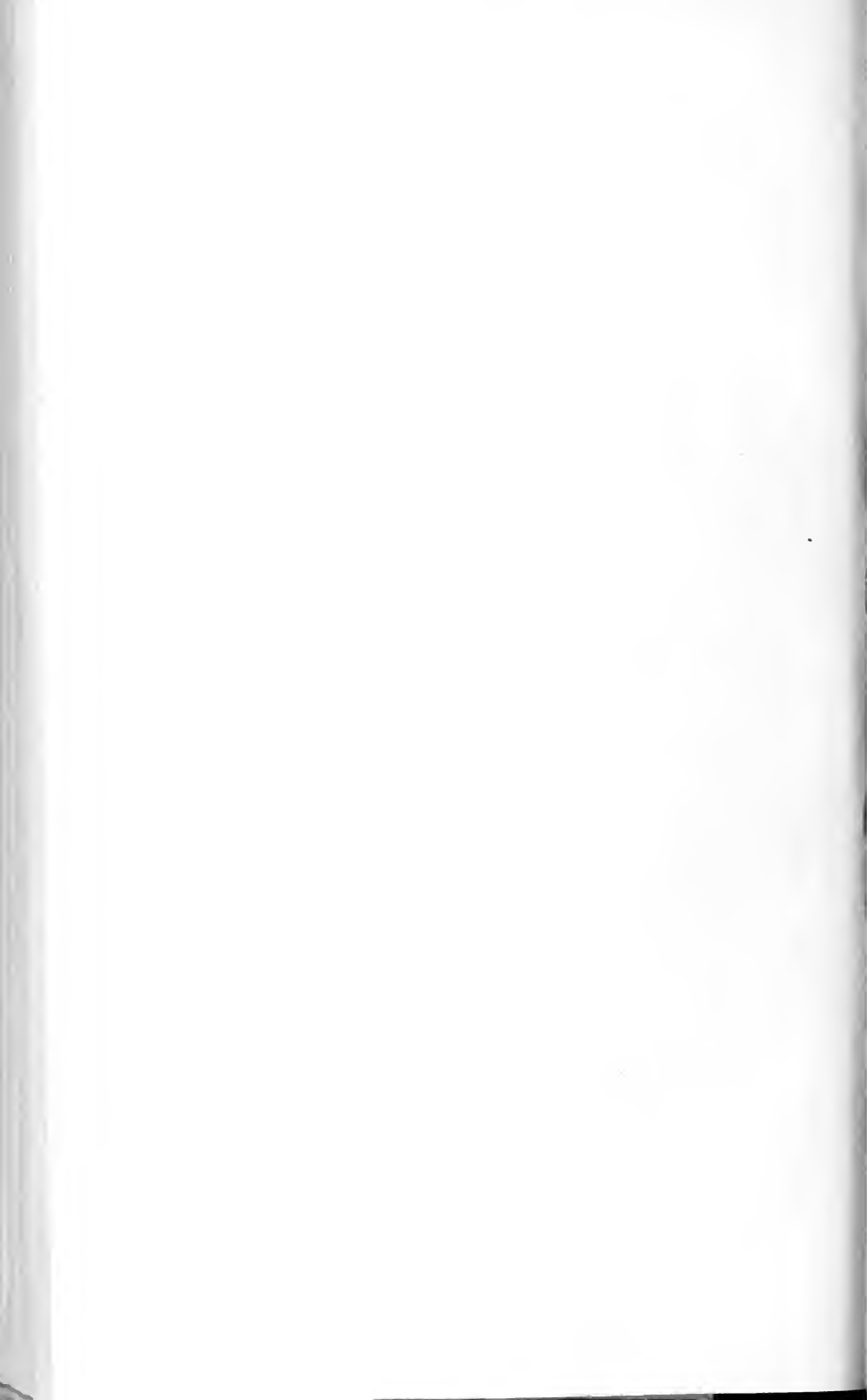
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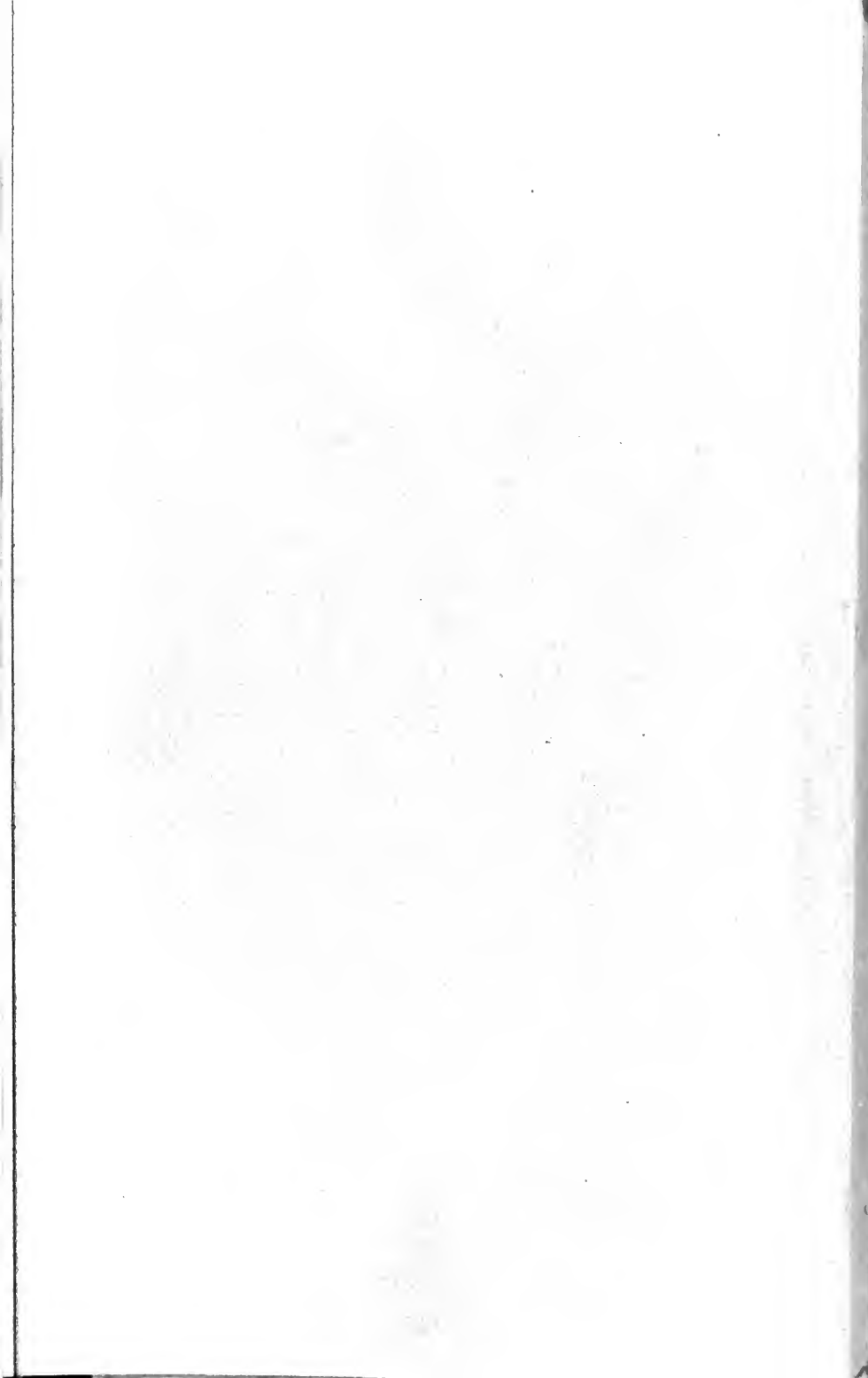
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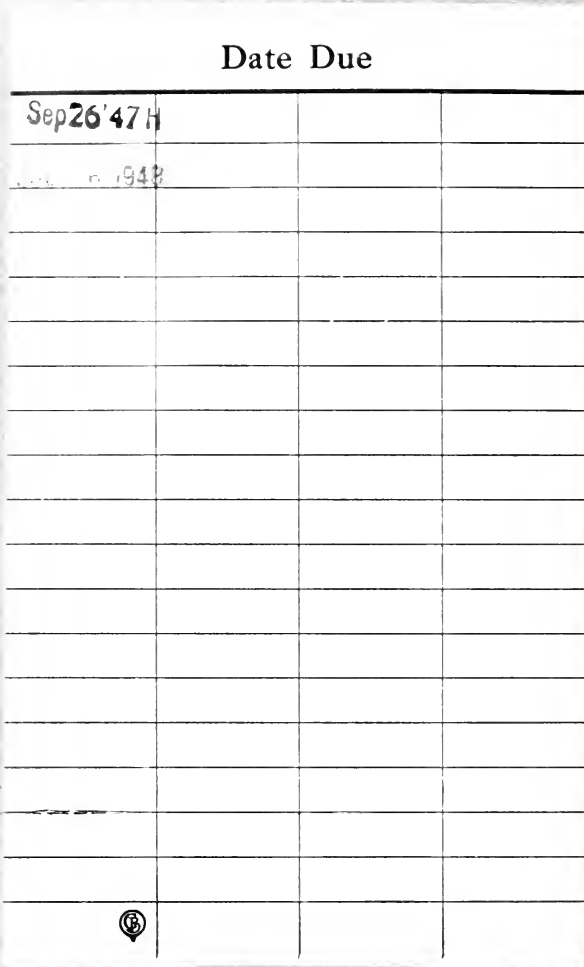
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